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# Socialist Countries Support DPRK Memorandum

The memorandum of the DPRK Government issued on Feb. 1 in denunciation of the "two Korea" plot is receiving active support from many countries including the socialist states, according to KCNA.

'PEOPLE'S DAILY'

In an editorial Chinese paper "People's Daily" on Feb. 6 said: The U.S. government must face the reality squarely, stop its intervention in Korea, give up its "two Koreas" policy, withdraw all its armed forces from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly Session and let the Korean people themselves settle the question of Korean reunification.

The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the solemn stand of the DPRK Government as expounded in the memorandum and strongly oppose the sinister activities of the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique to create "two Koreas," the editorial emphasized.

'PRAVDA'

The Soviet paper "Pravda" on Feb. 12 in a commentator's article said:

The just cause of the Korean people enjoys the support of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries faithful to the principles of proletarian internationalism and all the progressive forces the world over support the peaceful initiatives of the DPRK and express fraternal solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country independently and peacefully, the article added.

'NEUES DEUTSCHLAND'

The German Democratic Republic demands that the foreign troops present in south Korea be immediately and totally withdrawn together with all their technical means of war including nuclear weapons and that the armistice agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.

The GDR paper "Neues Deutschland" said this in its February 9 issue in a commentary.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on Feb. 11.

The statement noted that anyone who takes the stand of respecting the interests of the Korean people and desiring Korea's reunification should not discuss the question of recognizing the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, a tool for the execution of the U.S. colonialist policy, but reject its machinations to keep Korea divided, support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean people for democratic rights and national reunification.

It said:

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea firmly supports the memorandum issued by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on February 1, 1978.

## National Income to Increase 1.9 Times

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The national income of our country will rise 1.9 times during the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

The national income has been on a steady rise with our economy growing incessantly at a high tempo under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The per capita national income in 1970 increased over 9.4 times as compared with the 1946 figure. And in 1974 it was 1.7 times that of 1970.

The per capita national income a few years ago exceeded 1,000 dollars.

The national income belongs to the entire people in our country and it is alloted entirely for the expansion of socialist production and the improvement of well-being of the working people.

Our people's living standards are steadily improving as production develops and the national income grows.

A big share of our national income is directed to the consumption of the working people.

Accumulation is a share of the national income to be spent for building new factories and mines or replacing the existing equipment with new ones to make our people's living more affluent and consumption is for the payment of the working people's wages, the enforcement of free education and free medical service, paid leave, social ensurance and state administration.

Various popular steps were taken during the Six-Year Plan.

The state raised the wages of all workers, technicians and office employees drastically by an average of 31.5 per cent in the latter half of 1970. This was followed by another step to increase the wages of low-paid workers and office employees by 10-24 per cent.

Taxation was abolished once and for all in 1974. The prices of manufactured goods were reduced that year by 30 per cent on an average and 50 per cent at maximum.

During the Six-Year Plan our working people received every year from the state an average of 1.7 times as much additional benefits as they did during the previous Seven-Year Plan.

The per-household real income of factory and office employees rose 1.7 times and that of farmers 1.8 times in the Six-Year Plan period.

The average per-household dividend on our cooperative farms last year swelled 10 per cent in grain and 4 per cent in cash as against 1976.

## Tito Meets WPK Del.

Yugoslav President Tito on Feb. 10 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK.

A personal letter of President Kim Il Sung was handed to the Yugoslav President. A verbal message was also conveyed to President Tito.

He stressed that he supported with full understanding the efforts bent by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for achieving the reunification of the country in a peaceful way on a democratic basis.

Talks were held on Feb. 8 between the WPK delegation and Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The Korean delegation met its Yugoslav counterpart on Feb. 8 and 11.

The WPK delegation visited Yugoslavia from Feb. 7 to 14 upon the invitation of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. (KCNA)

## DPRK Del. in Aden

A Party and government delegation of the DPRK arrived on Feb. 12 in Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The delegation is headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK.

On its arrival in Democratic Yemen, the delegation made public a statement.

The statement expressed the belief that the visit of the Party and government delegation of the DPRK to the PDRY would contribute to expanding and developing in an allround way the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and to further strengthening their solidarity and cooperation in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism. (KCNA)

### Neutron-Tipped Lance Missile Unit Mobilized

# Largest-Scale S. Korea-US Maneuver Slated for March

U.S. and south Korean military forces will conduct a major combined military exercise in south Korea in March, a spokesman of the U.S. forces in south Korea disclosed on Feb. 15.

The joint maneuver dubbed "Team Spirit '78" is scheduled to last 11 days beginning from March 7 and will involve the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea and those under the U.S. Pacific Command and from the U.S. mainland, the spokesman added. The planned maneuver was believed based on last March's "Team Spirit."

According to well-informed sources here, about 30,000 American and 62,000 south Korean troops will participate in the maneuver. Such is the largest of the kind in scale after the 1953 Korean ceasefire.

The spokesman said the joint maneuver is aimed to exercise commanders, staffs and forces in the planning, execution and evaluation of combined air, sea and ground operations.

The scope of the exercise, he added, will encompass strategic deployment of forces to south Korea, air superiority, close air support to south Korea-U.S. ground forces, combined amphibious operations, logistics support to maneuvering forces, and coordination of the simulated air, sea and land battles.

In addition to the U.S. troops in south Korea, American participants will include an infantry task force from Hawaii, a Lance missile unit from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Seventh Fleet units including a carrier task force and a Navy-Marine Corps amphibious task force and selected air force tactical fighter, tactical airlift and reconnaissance units, he added.

Korea command and the expansion of joint military exercises.

The White House last June worked out a plan on emergency military deployment. According to the plan, Washington will commit to south Korea five carrier task forces, one Marine division and airwing, one army division and 24 air squadrons.

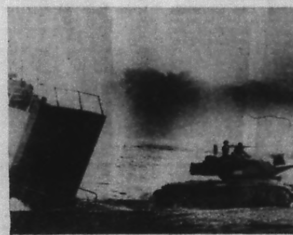
Stating U.S. "defense policy" for fiscal 1979 on Feb. 2 at the Congress, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff George Brown reconfirmed the continued American defense commitment to south Korea.

Thus, last month the "U.S.-south Korea joint air exercise" codenamed "Coronet Condor" was conducted in south Korea with the participation of eight F-15 Eagles from the U.S. mainland. This was described by the U.S. Tactical Air Command as one of tactical deployment to south Korea.

The U.S. Marines in Japan also staged an "emergency mobilization training" in a simulated scrumbling in case of "emergency" in Korea, involving the Seventh Fleet carrier Coral Sea based in the Subic Bay, the Philippines.

Last December the "U.S.-south Korea joint landing exercise" dubbed "Twin-Draggon" was conducted on the eastern coast of Korea, involving the landing task forces of the Seventh Fleet, the landing unit of the U.S. Marine battalion in Okinawa and air force in Japan as well as the south Korean navy and air force.

As a result of such war provocations, situation is extremely tensed on the Korean Peninsula rather than stabilized.



A U.S. tank landing on the south Korean seashore when the south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, "Twin-Dragon No. 7," was staged on Dec. 12 last year.

## Rodong Sinmun Flays

Commenting on "Team Spirit '78", Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Feb. 16 said:

The scheduled military exercise is a very grave provocative act for stepping up war preparations against our Republic and instigating the south Korean puppets to a new military adventure.

This fuss is the dangerous act crudely violating the Korean Armistice Agreement and keying up the tension in Korea and a naked challenge to the Korean people and the world people.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are hastening arms reinforcement and war preparations in south Korea behind the "troop pullout" curtain, the commentary continues:

This is an act playing a double game, which shows that they have not abandoned their sinister scheme to attain their aggressive design on the whole of Korea.

The arms reinforcement and war preparations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have reached a very dangerous stage, the commentary remarks.

It says:

The puppets staged many a time "south Korea-U.S. joint exercises" in south Korea and its surrounding waters and even conducted "joint military exercises" with the Japan "Self-Defence Forces."

The arms reinforcement and war preparations of the splittist are rendering the situation more strained, increasing the danger of war in Korea and laying huge obstacles in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The arms reinforcement and reckless war exercises in south Korea will eventually lead to a new war. This will never be a good thing for the American people either.

The U.S. imperialists should give up their interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the policy of war and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their troops and lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

## US Forces In Japan Involved

U.S. Marine Corps and air force personnel stationed in Japan will join the maneuver, a Japanese foreign ministry official revealed on Feb. 16 at the Diet.

With a 6,000 GI's pullout from south Korea scheduled this year as a first stage, the U.S. forces have frequently conducted military exercises in south Korea and its vicinity, while the U.S. administration pressing for Congressional endorsement of "compensatory measures" to offset the projected U.S. ground troop withdrawal.

In a "Korea report" submitted by the Carter administration last December to the Congress, the administration stressed the necessity for the "compensatory measures". In addition, the report indicated the formation of the combined U.S.-south

# 1,500 S. Korean Miners Strike

About 1,500 miners started a sit-in on Feb. 13 at a colliery located in Samchok county, Kangwon Province, south Korea. The miners, joined by their wives, demanded a wage hike and improved working conditions.

The strike was called in protest against the management's intervention in a union leader election. When the election was held on Jan. 27, the management bribed union representatives in a bid to have its cat's-paw elected chairman of the miners union. The miners employed by Hamtae Mining Corp. launched a three-day sit-in in front of the company office.

At the same time they demanded that the management raise their wages 40 percent and improve their working conditions and welfare measures. The strike forced the colliery to remain closed for three days.

Hurling stones at the police called by the management, the miners undauntedly confronted them. As many as 200 miners were arrested.

Recently, strikes are spreading across south Korea in protest against low wages and worsening living conditions imposed upon workers under the so-called "high economic growth."

According to data released by the south Korean labour agency, of the 2.23 million workers (in companies each employing more than 10 persons), 71 percent are paid less than the average wage of south Korean workers and 45.7 percent less than 48,500 won, the minimum living cost of urban workers' families.

Civil organizations have been formed in different parts of south Korea, including Seoul, to help workers' organizations in their struggle to improve such miserable conditions.

Last January the "south Korean council for human rights movement" and the "council for workers' human rights" were inaugurated, involving various strata of people including prominent leaders of democratic movements.

This indicates the possibility of a significant merger of democratic movements and labour movements as a formidable joint force of resistance to Pak Jung Hi's authoritarian rule. These circumstances may further lead to the formation of a powerful national centre of democratic labour movements.

In a contribution to the Asian Wall Street Journal, American Senator George McGovern did not rule out the probability that workers' bottled-up disaffection could trigger a revolution in south Korea, warning the Carter administration against its outmoded Korea policy.

KOREA FOCUS

## Reckless Unba'ancing Acts

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown recently revealed that his country would pull out 9,000 troops in the second phase of the withdrawal from south Korea in one and half years after its first phase, namely, by mid-1980. In the wake of this encouraging report came a very disturbing news story that there would be a joint south Korean-American military exercise in March, codenamed "Team Spirit '78."

The American theory is that a reinforced air force presence in south Korea would keep the "military balance" on the Korean Peninsula even after the reduction or withdrawal of ground combat forces. Consequently, the past war games have featured a significant air force role in any contingency. Most of the exercise involved the airlift of troops to south Korea from the U.S. mainland: for example, the March 1969 "Focus Retina" and the March 1971 "Freedom Vault." Pentagon sources describe the forthcoming drill as routine, but it is clearly different from the past ones in terms of scale and nature.

In their security consultative conference held last July Seoul and Washington agreed to continue and expand joint military exercises in order to maintain the combat preparedness of their combined forces. This agreement is apparently being put into practice, judging by statements of U.S. leaders and movements of the U.S. forces.

President Carter in his Jan. 13 meeting with a group of visiting local editors and publishers said: "They (ground troops leaving south Korea) will be used on this continent as a reserve force that can be used in Europe expeditiously." His aides later called the withdrawing troops would serve as expeditious forces for deployment in the Far East or in Europe or in any other theatres in the event of a contingency. U.S. Army chief of staff, Gen. Rogers said on Feb. 6 in his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee that his army keeps three heavy divisions and three light divisions "in a high state of readiness" to meet any contingencies in the world including Korea. He also said that his army is conducting joint exercises with the south Korean puppet armed forces in which "our ground forces are lifted to Korea. He also disclosed that south Korean troops are receiving training in the use of missiles and helicopters.

In his annual defense report Defense Secretary Brown claimed Feb. 2 that the United States will reinforce the 2nd Infantry Division (after its withdrawal) and a larger complement of tactical fighters from the continental United States in addition to those air, naval and marine forces available in the Western Pacific, should conditions so dictate. From Dec. 10-20 last year, the south Koreans and the Americans held a joint major exercise, "Bltex 1" (Korean name: Twin Dragon No. 7) with task forces of the 7th Fleet, marines stationed in Okinawa and warplanes from bases in Japan. In January this year half a squadron of F-15 Eagles were deployed to south Korea for a major air support and air defense exercise, "Coronet Condor." It was followed by another exercise "Condor Hawk" involving close-support planes A-7D's. In the first half of March a new major air support and air defense exercise "Condor Falcon" is to be conducted with half a squadron of F-111 swing-wing fighter-bombers flying from the U.S. mainland.

The projected "Team Spirit" will be the culmination of these exercises as the largest of its kind in scale since the Korean ceasefire. It is extremely provocative and dangerous. The United States argues that the planned exercise will demonstrate the unchanged commitment to the defense of south Korea despite the phaseout of GI's. However, there is no denying that the new maneuver will intensify the tension on the Korean Peninsula and prompt a new round of arms race. Since south Korea and the United States are mobilizing combat-ready army, naval and air force units and logistics elements and in particular nuclear-tipped Lance surface-to-surface missiles (reportedly carrying neutron warheads,) any informed observer is easily persuaded to conclude that the "Team Spirit" exercise is so reckless as to bring the peninsula near a full-scale war.

A withdrawal from the Korean Peninsula is supposed to be accompanied by steps leading to the relaxation of tension, but what is going on is a series of war games aimed at contingencies.

*'Haeoe Hanminbo':*

# Oversea Koreans, Unite to Overthrow Pak Jung Hi

A recent issue of the U.S.-resident Koreans' paper "Haeoe Hanminbo" carried an editorial headlined "Let Us Rally at the Plaza of Democracy, Nation and Unification" calling upon all the overseas compatriots to unite, transcending the differences in ideology and ideal, to overthrow the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique seeking permanent division of the country and realize the cherished desire of the nation for national reunification.

Noting that the "*yusin* (revitalized) regime" going against the progress in the era of independent man has crossed the worst limit of the dictator's tyranny and shown up the most brutal form of dictatorship and the most shameful aspect of the suppression of human rights, the editorial went on:

It is a system of hatred established on a rack and an order of devil fattened on the blood and sweat of people. Therefore, the Kim Dae Jung abduction case was by no means an unexpected one and the bribing of U.S. congressmen was not an accidental one either. It was a natural conclusion of the beasts' code of conduct dominating the depth of the system.

The ultimate cause of the crimes was the lust for life-long power.

On the ruins of things national the traitorous force blocked the way to national reunification with the virulence of anti-communism and declared the anti-national "two Koreas" line its policy.

Under the cloak of anti-communism the dictatorship, perpetuation of national split, plunder by money cliques and outside forces' humbuggery and domination were justified and the miserable plight of the enslaved popular masses languishing in hunger and non-rights was concealed.

The struggle against dictatorship and for democracy—it is eventually a struggle for overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and reunifying the country independently and peacefully. This is a life-and-death battle against huge armed forces, a dense inhumane intelligence system and savage police machinery.

The first and foremost strategic task in the movement of overseas Koreans commensurate with such aim, character and scale of struggle lies in the participation of all us popular masses, the victims of "*yusin*," and the unity of all us fighting forces.

We must and can unite with anyone who wants to regain the nation and desires democracy and reunification.

It is a most urgent problem for the overseas compatriots to transcend the differences in ideology and ideal or in political view and religious belief for the reunification of the country.

We should not ask first whether one is nationalist, sympathizer with communism or pro-communist, Christian or Buddhist, but should ask first of all about his view of and attitude toward the "*yusin*" dictatorship. All the organisations and individuals who agree with each other on this point should unite to live in a democratic Korea, a reunified country, not as slaves but as free men.

What is important is the wiseness ready to abandon a trifling thing for a big one. There is no greater thing for us than overthrowing the dictatorial regime, winning democracy and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Stressing that vigilance should be heightened to cope with the new plot hatched by the U.S., Japan and Pak Jung Hi behind the curtain of the withdrawal of the U.S. ground force from south Korea, the editorial wrote:

Representatives of all walks of life of us overseas compatriots residing in different countries of the world gathered in Tokyo in August last year and declared to the whole world the founding of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminryon). This signified a new stage in the movement of us overseas compatriots for democracy and reunification.

This was a warning gun report from the democratic forces overseas who turned out to put an end to the "*yusin* system" under the banner of democracy, nation and unification and a historic signal announcing the unity of the anti-"*yusin*" forces overseas.

The future task is to widen the scope of unity and bring its form to a higher stage on the foundation already laid.

It is to unite as many people and organisations as possible, let fly arrows to the citadel of dictatorship more powerfully, sharply, formidably and more imposingly and without a respite or relaxation, indict its crimes to the world and fervently encourage the fighting compatriots at home.

It is to raise a unanimous voice in perfect order here and there like a thunder and mount one attack after another on the dictators, not giving them a breathing spell.

The Pak regime is covered all over with wounds. It has become a target of derision in the world, spurned here and battered there.

No one and nothing will save it.

The reality shows with concrete facts that all the repressive means invented by it are being paralysed and

U.S.-resident Koreans demonstrate in New York, calling for overthrowing the authoritarian Pak Jung Hi regime.

emasculated from within.

Democracy, nation and unification —this is our banner which cannot be hauled down until they are achieved.

Let us rally around "Hanminryon" to make a new march in high spirits, holding aloft this banner.

Let us thus demonstrate the might of the democratic and patriotic forces of the one million overseas compatriots rallied as one, unite our strength with the compatriots at home who are waging a bloody struggle, lay cornerstones of a democratic system on the ruins of the "*yusin*" dictatorship and set up the pillars of reunification at the terminal of division.

# Cultural Construction Advances

## Education

All members of the new generation are studying to their satisfaction at state expense in the DPRK where the universal 11-year compulsory education is in force.

A large contingent of intellectuals one million strong are successfully managing and running the state, economic and cultural organs.

With the steady development of the educational system of studying while working along with the regular full-time educational system, the working people who had been far removed from modern civilisation in the past have now reached the cultural and technical level of middle school graduates or above and take an active part in the socialist construction.

The working people's senior middle schools are now run briskly throughout the country to make all the working people possess the knowledge of senior middle school graduates and more than one kind of modern technique.

The working people's senior middle schools in the country help the working people, who were denied an opportunity to study at the time of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, acquire the knowledge of senior middle school level and more than one kind of modern technique and thus contribute to accelerating the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and laying a basis for the realisation of the intellectualisation of all members of society.

The working people's senior middle schools have been set up at all the organs, enterprises, cooperative farms and residential quarters where there are more than 15 working people to be enrolled. Even branch schools are open in distant places.

The work of the working people's senior middle school is very successful at the state-run combined farm No. 5 in the northern inland area of the country.

On the farm one out of every five agricultural working people is a technician. Under such condition it has worked out a perspective plan to make the general cultural and technical level of all the remainders reach the level of senior middle school graduates and embrace them in the higher educational system in the near future. The farm is now successfully carrying this plan into practice.

The working people's senior middle schools are successfully operating at the Ryongyang Mine, a magnesia production centre, and at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant.

The workers of the Kumsan mine-lot of the Ryongyang Mine are all studying at college or higher specialized school.

In the country working people's senior middle schools have been set up not only in land but on the sea.

There are such schools on the large ship "Chongbong" for 19 crewmen and the ship "Taebosan" for 22 veteran crewmen.

The country will set up more working people's senior middle schools at factories, enterprises and rural communities and operate them well to help all working people possess the knowledge of senior middle school graduates and more than one kind of modern technique.

In the new long-term plan period the educational system of studying while on the job including the factory colleges and factory higher specialized schools will be strengthened and its superiority given fuller play.

The working people's senior middle school system will become unnecessary after a certain period as the universal 11-year compulsory education is in force. In the futre the higher educational system and the regular study system of cadres and working people will be the main form in the educational system of studying while working.

## Literature

Korean writers have reaped a rich harvest in the creation of literary works.

Through vigorous endeavours of loyalty Korean writers produced many novels and medium-length and short stories on various themes.

The most precious success gained in the creation of novels is the artistic representation of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history, revolutionary family and noble virtues of President Kim Il Sung.

Writers produced the novel "The Flower Girl" based on the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl," an immortal classic masterpiece created during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. The novel helps towards accelerating the revolutionisation and working-classization of the working people.

Before long there will appear such literary works as novels "Large-Unit Circling Operations," "Fire Spreading All over the Land," "A Summer on the Banks of the River Tumangang" and "The Foot of Mt. Paektusan" and such medium-length stories as "Pledge," "Point No. 259" and "Sea Gull to the Distant Sea."

"The River Kumchon-gang" and one other novel were completed and "A Village on the Demarcation Line" and other novels are at the finishing stage thanks to the vigorous creative endeavours of Korean writers.

Medium-length stories "Wind of Fire," "Be Proud of Youth" and other successful works were published. Besides, a collection of stories "Following the Sun" came off the press.

This year writers have directed much efforts to the depiction of the heroic struggle of the working people who have risen up in the three-revolution red flag movement and of the brilliant features of the three-revolution team members advancing in the van, said the chairman of the novel sub-committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union.

Successful among the works portraying such heroes are the stories "Yong Sim" and "We Grow Up in This Way."

Young people who joined the ranks of writers and people working at factories and farms seething with creation and innovation have written many works this year, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader on creating many revolutionary literary works on a mass basis.

Among them is Kim Yong Gil.

Widely known among the readers as the author of the story "Road of Victory" portraying the great leader who led the past Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) to a shining victory and "A Pointsman" based on a theme selected from reality, he had been a repair worker at a textile machine plant up until a few years ago.

He became a writer through tireless study, while on the job. In the last few years he has produced 15 successful works.

Among young women writers Choe Sang Sun is known as a prolific writer. "Our School," "An Excavator Operator" and other short stories produced by her are successful works contributing to the education of the working people.

The novel literature is making a dazzling advance thanks to the energetic endeavours of veteran and young writers.

Young Korean Skaters

## Films

The Korean Feature Film Studio recently released the feature films "The Road Taken by a Doctor" (part two), "I'll Beat the Drum" and "Centre Forward."

In particular, "The Road Taken by a Doctor" (part two) evokes deep emotion among the working people.

Part one of the film shows how Hero Choe Nam Ho, a doctor, comes to take the road of worthy scientific research in the bosom of the Republic after leading an eventful life, tormented by a hard lot in south Korea.

Part two of the film emotionally tells how Choe Nam Ho grows up to be a scientist of the working class under the loving care of President Kim Il Sung and displays his talent to the full.

He devotes all his energies to the work for completing his long research which will mark an innovation in the medical world.

But he fails to score a big success because he, secluded from the collective, works himself, not relying upon its strength in his scientific research.

Refusing to receive valuable research material given by Hak Jun, technical vice-director of the hospital attached to the medical college, for his work, he insists that he and Hak Jun should follow their pursuits respectively.

His revolutionary consciousness is gradually heightened in the course of treating a child.

He is deeply stung by conscience, when he sees Hak Jun helping the heart of the child with his heart in a double bed, the feature of a genuine doctor in the era of the Workers' Party.

Especially, Choe Nam Ho is deeply touched by a story told by Hak Jun that the medical collective saved the life of a wounded soldier by conducting twelve surgical operations during the Fatherland Liberation War, upholding the teaching of the great leader that he should be cured to hold a rifle again.

After that he goes down to the production site to give medical treatment to workers and gains confidence through his self-sacrificing experiment. He finally succeeds in treating a young worker who got a wound in his leg during the war and completes with the help of the collective his research into which he has put his heart and soul.

Through the depiction of the hero who takes the true road of science and grows to be a revolutionized intellectual and Member of the Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership and deep care of the great leader the film fully proves the correctness and invincible vitality of the Party's policy on intellectuals.

The feature film "I'll Beat the Drum" showing the happy life of the working people who bring arts into full bloom on the mass basis through fruitful labour and another feature film "Centre Forward" reflecting the life of Korean sportsmen are also successful works delighting spectators.

The Korean Documentary film Studio released "Long Live the Juche-Based Farming Method," "Changed Kaema Plateau at the Foot of Mt. Paektus-san," "Visit to Chollima Korea," "Joyous Camping" and other documentaries.

These films will greatly help towards giving revolutionary education to the working people.

Photo shows a scene of "The Road Taken by a Doctor".

## Sports

### Speed Skating & Ice-Hockey Championships

The 1978 National Speed Skating and Ice-Hockey Championships of the Republic were held in Pyongyang between January 9 and 18.

The competitions were participated in by many selected sportsmen of the Potonggang sports team and other sports teams.

The speed skating included men's 500, 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000 metres, women's 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 3,000 metres and men's and women's 2,000 metre relay.

In the speed skating competitions, the Ryanggang provincial sports team and the Potonggang sports team came first respectively in the men's and women's team events.

The Potonggang sports team won the national title in ice-hockey.

The competitions helped develop our winter sports on to a higher plane.

### School Youth, Children's Skating Competitions

The National School Youth and Children's Skating Competitions were held in Hoeryong, North Hamgyong Province in the northern region of the country between January 17 and 22 to mark the 32nd anniversary of the foundation of the League of Socialist Working Youth (January 17, 1946).

The competitions participated in by a large number of boy and girl students and children from all parts of the country were held, divided into the university and college, senior middle school and primary school groups, in speed skating, ice-hockey and figure skating.

The participants gave a good account of themselves by displaying the strength and skill they had tempered through brisk school sports activities and their noble spirit.

### Skiing Competitions

The skiing competitions in the 1978 National Winter Sports Championships of the DPRK were held at the skiing ground in Samjiyon, a historic revolutionary battle site, between January 20 and 27.

The competitions participated in by many excellent skiers selected from various sports teams were held in relay, slalom, descending and other events.

Men and women skiers who sweated much in their day-to-day training gave a good account of themselves by fully displaying their fighting spirit, perseverance and skill.

Kim Chang Hwa (man) and Kim Jae Ok (woman) of the Ryanggang provincial sports team won the 1978 national championships title.

The skiers of the Chagang provincial sports team also registered good results.

Meanwhile, the national skiing competitions among sports clubs were held in the Samjiyon skiing ground in this period.

### Nat'l Festival of Art Circles

The 1977 National Festival of Art Circles of Agricultural Working People which opened in the DPRK toward the end of last year closed on January 20.

Over 100 excellent art pieces selected from among more than 10,000 narration, music and dance numbers presented in the provincial, city and county art circle festivals were put on the central festival stage.

The members of art circles of agricultural working people participated in the festival with the great pride and joy of having reaped a record harvest in history to fly the flag of victory on the grain height of 8.5 million tons under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung. They vividly showed in their performance the fruitful labour, happy life and noble spiritual and ideological traits of the agricultural working people who joyously work and study and live a hopeful life in the prospering and developing socialist countryside.

The works had rich contents for arming the working people with WPK's agricultural policy and Juche-based farming method and arousing them to their implementation. Presented in a militant form so that they may be easily performed at any place and any time, the works showed that today the art cirlce activity in the countryside has become a powerful means of the anti-Japanese guerrilla style economic agitation.

The whole course of the art circle festival clearly proved once again the correctness and vitality of WPK's policy of conducting art activity on a mass basis and making it part of the working people's life.

# Prospect for Light Industry

The light industry of the DPRK will make further development during the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

Today the country has a production capacity of more than 600 million metres of fabrics. It will turn out 800 million metres in 1984.

The per capita output of fabrics exceeded 30 metres in 1970 when the country produced 400 million metres of fabrics.

At the end of the new long-term plan the output of fabrics will double the figure.

The sugar problem will be completely solved in the country in this period. In 1984 the production of sugar by use of domestic raw materials will be more than 300,000 tons.

One hundred million pairs of shoes will be turned out and a marked increase be registered in the production of household articles and goods for cultural use, such as furniture, washing machines, refrigerators, TV sets and wrist watches.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan the local industry will account for over 60 per cent of the production of consumer goods and its industrial output value rise 2.4 times.

The light industry made a big stride forward during the Six-Year Plan period under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

In this period the September Textile Mill and the Sariwon Textile Mill were built and a synthetic fibre spinning plant was set up at the Pyongyang Textile Combine.

Various types of knitting equipment including outer garment knitting equipment with a capacity of 15 million pieces were installed newly to increase the knitting capacity. The modernly-equipped Pyongyang Shoe Factory and many other shoe factories were reconstructed on an expansion basis and the shoe production grew 2.4 times.

A signal change took place in the development of food industry, too.

In the first year of the Six-Year Plan fruit and vegetable processing factories and meat and fish processing factories were built in all cities and counties.

A well-equipped system of refrigerating network from the production centres to the consumer areas was formed.

Large-scale cornstarch factories made their appearance in all provinces and comprehensively mechanized riced corn mills were built in all cities and counties.

A large number of daily necessities production establishments were set up during the Six-Year Plan to meet better the people's demand for goods of daily use.

Photo shows working women at the Pyongyang Textile Mill.

# First Quarter Year Fishing Plan Fulfilled

The fishery stations under the Ministry of Fisheries of the DPRK carried out the first quarter year fishing plan at 110 per cent as of February 10.

The fishermen of the country conducted active and mobile fishing operations with the firm determination to fulfil ahead of schedule the fishing plan for the first year of the new long term plan, upholding the New Year address of President Kim Il Sung.

The fishery stations in North Hamgyong Province had hauled more than 4,000 tons of fish outside the first quarter year plan by February 10 and those in South Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces had carried out their fishing plans for the first three months of the year respectively at 110 and 112 per cent by that date.

The February fishing plans were honoured in 11 days at the fishery stations of the country.

Thus the fishery stations fulfilled in less than half the scheduled period the first quarter year plan of the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan during which the target of 3,500,000 tons of fish will be hit.

# Pak Yong Ok Wins Int'l Table-Tennis Matches in Romania

Pak Yong Ok of Korea (left) and Yang Ying of China won the ladies doubles at the 34th World Table Tennis Championships held between March 26 and April 5, 1977 in Birmingham, England.

Korean girl Pak Yong Ok came first in the women's singles of the International Table-Tennis Matches held between February 10 and 12 in Bucharest, according to a report.

Pak Yong Ok beat Romanian national title holder Maria Alexandru in the semi-finals and Chang Li of China 3:2 in the finals.

Another Korean girl Li Song Suk placed third.

The matches were participated in by more than 100 seeded players of the DPRK, Romania, China, France, West Germany and eight other countries.

# Korea Cinema House Opens in Tokyo

The "Tokyo House of Culture," a cinema house exclusively screening Korean films, opened in Tokyo, Japan, on February 3.

Personages of various strata of Japan had formed a "society for appreciating Korean films" and conducted activities to gratify the desire of the Japanese people to see Korean films, and opened the "Tokyo House of Culture" this time.

The house is managed and run by Japanese personages of various strata. Its director is Hanawa Fujio, deputy general secretary of the "national liaison council of societies for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung" and chairman of the Sendagaya general branch of the Tokyo Metropolitan Officials' Union, and its deputy directors are noted producer Senda Koreya, representative member of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, and Aoyama Yoshimichi, general secretary of the National Council for the Normalization of Japan-Korea Relations.

The house will screen Korean films for five days a week.

On the opening day "Sea of Blood" (part one), a Korean feature film based on "Sea of Blood," an immortal classic created in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and "Good to Work and to Live," a Korean documentary film, were screened.

Earlier, on the evening of February 2, lectures were given at the "Tokyo House of Culture" with the attendance of Japanese personages of various strata and others concerned in connection with its opening.

Before the lectures Hanawa Fujio, director of the "Tokyo House of Culture," said that the opening of the cinema house was of weighty significance in promoting cultural interchange between Japan and Korea and in creating a new culture in Japan.

Lectures were given by Takagi Takeo, representative director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, and Ho Nam Gi, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan.

# Korea-Indonesia Trade Develops

The trade relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Indonesia are developing day by day in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The DPRK exports to Indonesia machine tools, steel and other heavy industrial goods, light industrial goods and farm produce.

The biggest export is rice.

The DPRK which has a large stock of surplus rice by reaping bumper crops year after year exported tens of thousands of tons of rice annually to Indonesia from a few years ago.

Rice export to Indonesia last year was over 100,000 tons.

This year the amount will be over 200,000 tons. An export contract was concluded a few days ago between the trade corporations of the two countries.

The trade between the two countries will further expand and develop in the future.

# News in Brief

**Jan. 23**

* A working plan for scientific cooperation for 1978-1979 between the Academies of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague.

**Feb. 2**

* A working plan for scientific cooperation for 1978-1979 between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and Hungary was signed in Budapest.

**Feb. 3**

* A trade agreement between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of India was signed in New Delhi.

**Feb. 7**

* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments for 1978 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

* The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, arrived in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

**Feb. 14**

* A health delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Zora Tomic, Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Federal Committee of Health and Social Welfare of the SFRY, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A government economic delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Kurt Singhuber, Minister of Mining, Metallurgical and Kali Industries of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang.

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Kim I Hun as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Mongolian People's Republic. (KCNA)

# "S. Korea-Japan Foreign Ministers' Conference" Aimed for "Two Koreas"

On Feb. 13, Pak Tong Jin, south Korean puppet foreign minister came to Japan and met Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda on Feb. 15 after his talk with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda on the previous day.

The south Korean minister asked the Japanese side to help bolster his "regime" by passing through the Diet a bill on special measures for "Japan-south Korea continental shelf" and promoting the formation of a "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council on security."

Pak Tong Jin was accompanied by Kim Yong Son, south Korean puppet ambassador to Japan, at the "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' conference." Attending from the Tokyo side were Sonoda; Sunobe, Japanese ambassadot to south Korea; Takashima, councillor of the Foreign Ministry; and Nakae, Director of the Asian Affair Bureau.

Pak Tong Jin, holding secret talks with his counterpart about the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and the south Korea-Japan relations, assured that Seoul would, in future, too, concentrate on improving its relations with the U.S. and Japan.

Pak Tong Jin also asked the Japanese government to give more active support to the south Korean authorities, at a time when south Korea was making great efforts to create climate favourable for "south Korea's separate membership in the UN" by establishing closer contacts with as many non-aligned countries as possible.

This shows that the aims of the "south Korea-Japan foreign minister's conference" lay in further strengthening the connections between south Korea and Japan in order to perpetuate the present division of Korea according to their "two Koreas" policy.

Pak Tong Jin asked the Japanese government to take positive steps for the Diet approval of bills related to the "south Korea-Japan continental shelf agreement."

In response to his request, Sonoda promised the Japanese government's efforts to meet south Korea's requests.

This shows how desperately the Pak Jung Hi junta is making efforts to receive more aid from Japan in exchange for off-shore natural resources of south Korea so as to prolong its remaining days.

On their part, the Japanese ruling circles are trying to consolidate the dirty connections with the Pak Jung Hi junta whom they want to bolster on the excuse of jointly developing the "south Korea-Japan continental shelf," defying strong protests from good-minded people all over the world.

Discussions were also made at the "foreign ministers' conference" on how to settle the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case."

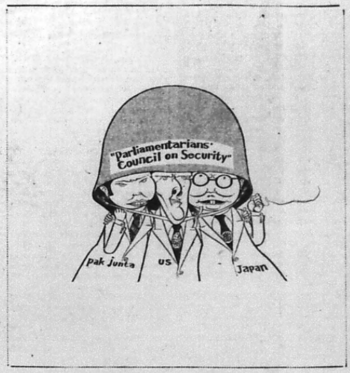
The world public are increasingly criticizing both south Korea and Japan. The Pak Jung Hi junta has imprisoned Kim Dae Jung since it spirited him away to Seoul, and the Japanese government put an end to this case by reaching a "political compromise" with the south Korean "regime". In order to deceive the world public, they leave no stones unturned to pretend to be keenly interested in making a thorough probe into the case.

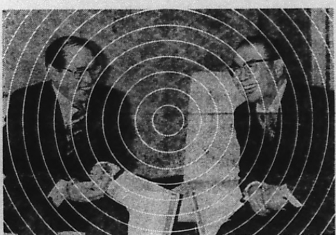
The "south Korea-Japan foreign minister's conference" illustrates that the south Korean side is now more dependent on the Japanese ruling circles who are trying to make increased economic inroads into south Korea, politically, economically and militarily.

On Feb. 15, Pak Tong Jin urged Prime Minister Fukuda to give more aid to south Korea.

Pak Tong Jin's visit to Japan is designed to help the Pak Jung Hi junta remain in office by freezing "two Koreas" with the backing of the Japanese government.

The "foreign ministers' conference" is under strong fire from the world public which resolutely denounce the dirty connections between south Korea and Japan.



The south Korean puppet foreign minister Pak Tong Jin urges the Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda to actively support the Pak Jung Hi junta in its bid for "Seoul's separate UN membership," when the two met in Tokyo on Feb. 14.

## Chongryun's Statement

Yun Sang Chol, vice-Chairman of CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on Feb. 15 issued a statement denouncing the "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' conference" which was held on Feb. 14 in Tokyo, Japan, as aimed at strengthening politically, economically and militarily the tie-up between Seoul and Tokyo.

The two sides were said to have reached an agreement at the conference on two points: To realize "south Korea's separate membership in the UN" and to get Diet approval of bills related to the illegal "south Korea-Japan continental shelf agreement" as early as possible.

New plots for "south Korea's separate membership in the UN" are aimed at fixing "two Koreas." The "south Korea-Japan continental shelf agreement" is in itself a violation of the sovereignty of the Korean people.

The afore-mentioned facts indicate that the Japanese government intends to perpetuate "two Koreas" hand in glove with the south Korean authorities, defying denunciations by the world public.

Today broad sections of the Japanese people and the fair-minded would public strongly demand that the Tokyo government get rid of its dirty connections with south Korea through a thorough probe into them and stop extending aid to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On the contrary, the Japanese authorities, concealing the truth about its dirty connections with south Korea, are making desperate efforts to further consolidate their relations with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique through the "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" scheduled for coming autumn.

In addition, south Korea, the U.S. and Japan are stepping up their military integration and are moving to establish a "south Korea-U.S.-Japan parliamentarians' council on security" in connection with the phased withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

In his statement, Yun Sang Chol criticized the Japanese government as taking an active part in freezing "two Koreas" in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Tokyo government, he said, should look straight into the reality and should not stand in the way of the Korean people struggling for independent and peaceful national reunification of Korea.

Particularly, the Japanese authorities should review their political, economic and military tie-up with south Korea and investigate their dirty connections with Seoul. They must also work hard on the Pak regime to get Kim Dae Jung released and must not help perpetuate "two Koreas."

These efforts are in the interest of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

He concluded his statement by saying that "we hope that honest-minded Japanese people will work hard to urge their government to put an end to its hostile policy towards the DPRK".

## *Seoul's Pay-off to Saudi Arabia*

The Saudi Arabian government on Feb. 7 ordered the Hyondae Construction Company, a south Korean comprador enterprise, to leave Saudi Arabia because of its involvement in a bribery scandal, it was learned.

One of the largest south Korean corporations in terms of sales and a key member of the Hyondae group, the construction company has taken quite a few under-paid south Korean labourers there for road repairing and port and factory construction.

Its top officials were arrested on charges of having offered huge bribes to Saudi Arabian officials in collusion with south Korean puppet embassy there.

Many observers claim that due to its influence-buying operation, south Korean firm won orders for construction projects, outbidding European and American competitors.

The Hyondae Construction Company is one of south Korea's largest foreign currency earners from overseas construction projects.

The Japanese "economic animals," supplying it with construction machine equipments, help the Pak Jung Hi junta earn as much foreign currency as possible at the expense of south Korean workers.

The result is that the two sides make huge profits from construction works in Middle East, and particularly Saudi Arabia, where about 50,000 south Korean labourers work 10 hours a day in two shifts for wages, one-fifth or one-third those of Japanese workers.

The Pak Jung Hi junta sends abroad quite a few south Korean workers in order to earn more foreign currency.

## U.S. House Queries Top Mun Aide

A U.S. House investigating panel secretly questioned a top aide to evangelist Mun Son Myong on Feb. 15 and the chairman later said he believes the Nixon administration knew of south Korean plans to buy influence in Washington—and did nothing.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., gave no details after hinting at a U.S. cover-up of south Korean bribery operations. It was said that his subcommittee on international relations got virtually nowhere interrogating Pak Bo Hi, a suspected south Korean intelligence agent who has been Mun's right-hand man for years.

But Fraser said his panel wanted to know "why didn't the executive branch do something in the early 1970's when we believe it had information about plans by the south Korean 'government' to illegally influence the American government."

Pak was said to have been subpoenaed partly because of his alleged role as south Korean Central Intelligence Agency "channel" to Mun and because Mun launched a campaign to back President Nixon at the height of the Watergate scandal.

Pak also supposedly was at a meeting in Seoul around 1970 when "president" Pak Jung Hi, rice merchant Pak Tong Son and others are alleged to have worked out some schemes for buying influence in Washington.

The Fraser panel has been looking into almost every aspect of south Korean-American relations, including south Korean intelligence action in the United States.

Fraser spoke on Feb. 15 to the House Administration Committee, which must act on his request for an additional $412,000 to finish the year-long south Korean probe.

There have been various reports that American intelligence agents informed the Nixon administration as far back as 1970 that the south Koreans were hoping to bribe congressmen and other U.S. officials to gain more military aid. But no clear-cut proof has surfaced yet.

Fraser's panel plans to hold hearings on that late this month.

## *"Seoul-Tokyo Council on Security"*

The Pak Jung Hi junta and the Fukuda government are making preparations to form a "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council on security," with a view to consolidating military integration of Seoul and Tokyo.

The Seoul "regime" is working hard to establish a tripartite defense system including the U.S. and Japan.

The question of forming a "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council on security" was reportedly discussed at the "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' conference," which was held on Feb. 14 in Tokyo.

South Korea and Japan have made efforts since last Dec. 14 to establish a "council on security" as a step toward a "south Korea-U.S.-Japan parliamentarians' council on security."

Mun Hyong Tae, former chairman of general staff of the south Korean puppet army, said on Jan. 7 in the "national assembly" that a "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council on security" would be inaugurated in coming March in Tokyo. The need to form a "council on security" was emphasized in a "joint statement" issued at the 7th general meeting of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' union" which was held on Jan. 13 in Seoul.

Secret consultations were made on the security problems of the Korean Peninsula on Jan. 10 in Seoul and on Jan. 19 in Tokyo. Attending the Seoul meeting were Pak Jun Gyu, chairman of the Policy Board of the Democratic Republican Party, from the south Korean side and Sato Yoshiyasu, chief of the North East Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, from the Japanese side. Present at the Tokyo meeting were Kim Song Jin, chief of the south Korean puppet cultural information center in Tokyo, from the south Korean side, and Kanamaru, Director-General of the Defence Agency; Ezaki Masumi, former Director General of the Defence Agency, from the Japanese side.

The Japanese side agreed on the establishment of a "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council on security" which Kim Song Jin proposed to Ezaki.

The Pak Jung Hi junta Jan. 23 organized an "association for the study of security" so as to step up preparations for a "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council on security."

The association consists of 21 members including Paek Nam Ok, chairman of south Korea's ruling party; Li Byong Hi, chief secretary of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' union"; Chong Rae Hyok, chairman of the defence affairs committee of the puppet national assembly.

Japan on its part named Funada Naka, vice-President of Liberal-Democratic Party, chairman of the Japanese side of the "south Korea-Japan parliamentarians' council on security." The "council on security" is expected to develop into a "south Korea-U.S.-Japan parliamentarians' council on security."

Funada Naka and Genda Minoru, vice-president of the defence affairs committee of the LDP made a proposal for the formation of a "Japan-U.S. parliamentarians' council on security" to Samuel Stratton, Chairman of the U.S. House Armed Services Investigation Subcommittee, who stopped over in Japan en route from Seoul to his country. He expressed willingness to accept the proposal.

These efforts show clearly that the U.S. is hatching a plot to promote a military integration of the U.S., Japan and south Korea with the backing of parliamentarians.

## *World People Support Korea's Reunification*

The reunification of the split country—this is for the Korean people an urgent task which must be fulfilled without further delay.

Today hundreds of millions of people the world over who love justice and peace sincerely sympathize with our people and express active support and solidarity for their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A recent issue of the Gambian paper "The Gambia Outlook" in an article dealing with the Korean question said:

Reflecting the desire of the world people, the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the Korean question calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This just resolution should be implemented without further delay.

In a letter to the UN Secretary General the Denmark-D.P.R.K. Friendship Association said:

Today Korea has become a region where the aggressive manoeuvres and intervention are most serious in Asia, a region where a danger of armed conflict exists permanently.

This is contradictory to the national interests of the Korean people and poses a grave menace to peace in Korea and the world.

The reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the most fair three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and with the new national-salvation proposal advanced by the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In a statement the Upper Voltese Committee of Solidarity and Peace said:

The Upper Voltese Committee of Solidarity and Peace considers that the reunification of Korea should be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great leader of the Korean people.

The Upper Voltese Committee of Solidarity and Peace holds that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Pak Jung Hi the puppet must step down from "power," the south Korean fascist clique's all manner of suppression of the patriotic people of south Korea must be discontinued and, furthermore, south Korean society democratized.

The General Secretary of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association said:

The independent stand maintained by the Korean people in the solution of the reunification question is a most steadfast and realistic one for solving the reunification question on the basis of the great Juche idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

The principle of independence is an entirely correct one reflecting the elementary demand and character of the question of Korea's reunification and a basis for the solution of the reunification question which conforms to the will and interests of the Korean people.

The reunification of Korea should be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The vice-Chairman of the Finish Committee of Solidarity for Korea's Reunification stressed:

We express positive support and solidarity for the Korean people in the struggle for forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea.

We hold that the reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the five-point policy without outside interference.

A resolution adopted at a meeting of the Council of the National Women's Federation of India Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea said:

The meeting of the Council of the National Women's Federation of India expresses great apprehension over the fact that Korea still remains split into the north and south despite the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

Considering that the presence of tens of thousands of foreign troops armed with nuclear weapons in south Korea is the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the meeting demands their withdrawal from south Korea.

The meeting fully supports the three principles and five-point policy for the reunification of Korea put forward by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association in a joint statement sent to the UN Secretary General said:

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced the most correct three principles and five-point policy aimed at reunifying Korea independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way free from any outside interference.

The reunification of Korea should be realised in accordance with the principles and policy advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

## Seoul's Attempt to Sneak into Non-Aligned Movement

As the non-alignment is expanding and developing and the position of the reactionary forces of imperialism is becoming difficult, the latter are making all their efforts to block the influence of the non-alignment and destroy it. The puppets of imperialism are zealously partaking in its subversive schemes.

In particular, the south Korean puppets are working craftily to make their way into the non-alignment in order to justify their splittist line internationally and fabricate "two Koreas."

The non-alignment is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era, which opposes all forms of subjugation and oppression and advocates independence.

The appearance of the non-alignment on the stage of history as an independent political force has decisively strengthened the world revolutionary forces and tangibly weakened the reactionary forces of imperialism.

Today when an acute struggle is going on in the international arena between the revolution and counter-revolution, between the forces of independence and the forces of dominationism, the south Korean puppets, disguising themselves as a "friend," persistently try to approach and infiltrate into the non-aligned countries in order to oppose this movement.

As for the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea, it has all along been the vicious foe of the non-alignment.

The south Korean ruling group is a group of out-and-out puppets who have not an iota of independence, the most important criterion of the non-aligned countries.

The south Korean puppets have bartered away south Korea to the foreign imperialists as their military base and turned it into a sanguinary military prison, into an area where human rights are most wantonly violated in the world and are selling off south Korean people to foreign countries as life slaves.

The main job of the south Korean puppets in the international community is begging for their existence and subversive activities against the just cause of the non-aligned countries which oppose imperialism and advocate independence. They are a faithful executor of the imperialist policy of aggression and war and a tool of the colonial rule.

They keep particularly close relations with the Israeli aggressors and are proud of this. When the Zionists unleashed a war of aggression in the Middle East, they insulted at will the just struggle of the Arab people and backed the Israeli aggressors in every way.

The activities of the south Korean puppets, a cat's-paw of imperialism, against the people's cause of liberation are to be seen in Southern Africa, too.

They have established close "friendly relations" with the Vorster racist clique of South Africa and insult the sacred liberation struggle of the South African natives against its racial discrimination and support and vindicate the sanguinary suppressive acts of the Vorster clique.

All facts show that the south Korean puppets are acting as the enemy of the African people who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of their continent.

A purpose pursued by the south Korean puppets in trying to make their way into the non-aligned countries is to save themselves from total international isolation and maintain long the shaking military fascist regime by winning support to the foreign imperialist troops' permanent occupation of south Korea and the "two Koreas" policy. Another purpose is to commit the splitting and alienating and subversive activities among these countries and deflect them from the road of anti-imperialism and independence, working as a "special detachment" for the execution of the imperialists' destroy-one-by-one strategy.

Such attempt of the south Korean puppets is an anachronistic one to stem the current of the era of independence, a new era of history.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries will watch their acts with heightened vigilance and not tolerate any attempt to destroy the non-alignment.

## Rejected from World Public

Today the world people and broad public circles are bitterly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the lackeys of imperialism, tool of colonialism and enemy of peoples of the non-aligned countries.

The Malian paper "L'Essor" wrote:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the stooges of the imperialists, have bartered away the country and the nation to foreign imperialists and unhesitatingly committed, as a cat's-paw of imperialism, the criminal act of directly suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples.

Due to their despicable criminal acts the Pak Jung Hi clique are unanimously condemned not only by the Korean people but also by the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the world progressive people and further isolated and rejected in the international arena.

The Syrian paper "Al Usubuu Al Riadih" wrote:

The Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea are the faithful lackeys of imperialism, out-and-out tool of neo-colonialism, military fascist dictators harshly suppressing the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people and war-maniacs engaged in the manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the northern half of the Republic. They have become the enemy of the peoples of the non-aligned countries by opposing the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of colonies.

A Canadian professor of politics said: Pak Jung Hi talks about "unification." But the so-called "unification" on his lips means "unification" for offering the whole territory of Korea to the Americans and Japanese.

The Congolese paper "Mweti" wrote: Today south Korea has turned into a living hell. The suppression and violation of human rights is harshest in south Korea.

There are countless numbers of "laws" for protecting the rulers but no law for the popular masses.

Pak Jung Hi invokes "emergency decrees" any time, if he considers necessary, to crack down on the people.

The Swedish paper "Ny Dag" wrote:

Pak Jung Hi has plunged south Korea into a state of war and trumped up evil laws to enforce an unheard-of fascist rule.

The Pak "regime" is deliberately rendering the situation in Korea strained and aggravating the military confrontation.

Pak Jung Hi is isolated internationally and is losing his "ground" at the United Nations.

The U.S. paper "Daily World" wrote:

South Korea under the "regime" of dictator Pak Jung Hi is a huge prison. There are no elementary human rights.

Withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea! Stop aid to dictator Pak Jung Hi!

The Chairman of the Chincha branch committee of the Popular Union of Peruvian Women said:

We of the Popular Union of Peruvian Women denounce the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique for suppressing the south Korean people.

As for the Pak Jung Hi "regime," it is the most brutal fascist dictatorial "regime" in human history. It is a "regime" maintained entirely by the backing of imperialism.

The French weekly "France Nouvelle" wrote:

It is not difficult to predict the day and hour of dictator Pak Jung Hi's doom.

The united people will date the overthrow of Pak Jung Hi.

# Dangerous U.S. Arms Buildup in S. Korea

**South Korea and the United States are scheduled to launch a military exercise, dubbed "Team Spirit 78," one of their largest joint military exercises, starting on Mar. 7 before the phased withdrawal of American ground troops begins later this year.**

**On top of that, large-scale military exercises to test the combat capacity of the U.S. forces directed against the Korean Peninsula are being pushed ahead more actively these days in and around south Korea, and in the Far East.**

**On the other hand, high-ranking officials of the U.S. administration and military officials are arguing these days that "compensatory measures" should be taken before troop pullout and a lot of official pronouncements regarding the need for a further reexamination of the troop pullout plan have been made by the administration since the end of last year.**

**The following are excerpts from their speeches and the major military exercises outlined below clearly show that the U.S. administration has no intention to give up south Korea, despite the planned withdrawal of its ground troops.**

## What Washington Says

**President Carter, in his first State of the Union Message on Jan. 20:**

"We are seeking to readjust our military presence in Korea by reducing our ground forces on the peninsula and undertaking compensatory measures to ensure that an adequate balance of forces remains."

**Secretary of State Vance, in a news conference held on Feb. 10:**

"There should be no fear about the strength of America's commitment to the Republic of Korea under the mutual defense agreement which we signed many years ago."

**Defense Secretary Brown, in a "report on defense" submitted to Congress on Feb. 2:**

"The major portion of the 2nd Infantry Division will remain deployed in Korea until after 1980. U.S. tactical air forces in south Korea are to be strengthened, assistance to the Korean armed forces is to be increased, and the phasing-out of the division is to be carefully paced over a four-to-five-year period, while other U.S. forces in the western Pacific are to be held at the current level."

**Samuel Stratton, chairman of the House of Armed Services Subcommittee on investigation, in his statement in Seoul on Jan. 10:**

"U.S. troops withdrawal must be based not on calendar dates but only on clearly determined prior evidence of needed combat capabilities....Military compensation measures such as arms transfer to Korea must be done before the troop withdrawal not only in the case of material equipment but also in actual combat capabilities to operate the equipment."

**Lester Wolff, chairman of the House of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, in a press conference held on Jan. 15:**

"American troops will not be pulled out of south Korea until Congress approves the transfer of adequate weapons and equipment to insure the south Koreans ability to defend itself."

**Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the State Department, in an address before the National Foreign Policy Conference for Editors and Broadcasters held on Jan. 20:**

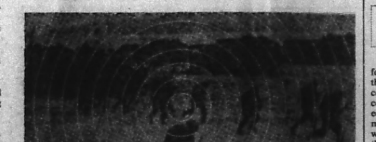
"I want to stress that the United States is augmenting its air fighters capability this year from the present 60 to 72 to maintain the security commitment. And we have asked Congress for permission to turn over $800 million worth of equipment in addition to the foreign military sales and credits which we are also routinely asking for."

**Gen. Bernard Rogers, the U.S. army chief of staff, in a press conference held on Feb. 8:**

"The planned withdrawal of U.S. ground combat forces from south Korea might not be 'appropriate' if Congress does not approve leaving behind up to $800 million worth of equipment for south Korean forces."

**U.S. Army Department, on Feb. 6:**

Army Department plans to ship 6,000 tons of new ammunition in addition to various spare parts to south Korea during FY 1979. The conversion of an infantry battalion into an armored battalion with about 66 modern M60 tanks is scheduled to be completed by Sep. 30, 1978.



A view of "south Koren-U.S. joint landing operation", codenamed "Ssangryong No. 7," which was staged on last Dec. 10 in the East Sea of Korea

## War Games

**"Ssangryong (Twin Dragon) No. 7" (Dec. 10—Dec. 15, 1977)**

This military exercise reported to be the largest-scale "south Korea-U.S. joint landing operational exercise," was staged in the East Sea of Korea and was participated in by the landing units of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, landing units of the U.S. Marine Battalion stationed in Okinawa, planes of the U.S. air force based in Japan and other areas, south Korean warships and air force units.

According to a spokesman of the puppet ministry of national defense, the exercise was chiefly aimed at strengthening the "defense capabilities" of the joint forces against possible "enemy" attacks.

**"Purple „Prose" (Dec. 12—Dec. 17, 1977)**

This is exercise carried out by the U.S. Marine Corps for mobilization in the Korean Peninsula. It involved the U.S. 3rd Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa, 15th Marine Aircraft Wing based at the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station in Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

**"Emergency Mobilization Exercise" (Jan. 17, 1978)**

In the exercise, the U.S. Marine Corps in Iwakuni and Okinawa "scrambled" in response to an alert in a simulated "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

At the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station in Iwakuni, western Japan, the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing was alerted for an unspecified exercise, and Carrier-decked RF-4B Phantom reconnaissance planes flew into Iwakuni for a drill with about 65 combat jets there.

**"Coronet Condor" (Jan 21—Feb. 14, 1978)**

The exercise was staged in the sky over south Korea. Eight U.S. air force F-15 Eagles arrived in south Korea on Jan. 21 to participate in the operation.

According to a spokesman of the U.S. Tactical Air Command (TAC), eight Eagles were deployed in south Korea to get the pilots familiarized with the topographical conditions of south Korea.

The purpose of these deployments is to familiarize the U.S. air force with the special aspects of operations in south Korea to meet any contingencies, the TAC said.

**"Condor Hawk" (Feb. 24—Mar. 20 1978)**

Though no details of the exercise are not announced, one squadron of A7D Consairs II (18 aircraft), high performance, modern close air-support aircraft, will be deployed "for the first time" from the U.S. mainland to south Korea from Feb. 24 to Mar. 20 for the exercise.

**"Condor Falcon" (Mar. 1—Mar.22, 1978)**

F-111 swing-wing, all-weather fighter-bombers (half a squadron, about 10 aircraft) is expected to be deployed in south Korea for the exercise. Details of the operation are not disclosed.

## Asian Wall Street Journal:

# S.Korean Firms Thrive as Exporters of Mil. Products

*U.S. paper Asian Wall Street Journal disclosed south Korea's military products export to foreign countries in its Jan. 6 article. Following are excerpts from the article.*

...When South Africa began to fear an impending arms embargo by the United Nations last summer, it contracted with a South Korean company to have 1,000 metric tons of equipment valued at over $10 million airfreighted to Johannesburg within a single month. By the time the Security Council voted the embargo into effect the order had arrived.

In short, after nearly three decades of being on a war footing South Korea is utilizing its knowhow to ship increasing amounts of military equipment overseas and in the past two years has done well on its way to becoming a major supplier of the world's armies. Already it exports to some 20 or 30 nations.

At this stage, the exports are primarily software such as textiles, communications equipment and other light industrial products. The products include parachutes to Burma, duffel bags to Saudi Arabia, uniform shirts to the United Kingdom, tents to Ethiopia, boots to Kuwait, shirting to South Yemen, gas masks to Bangladesh, and field jackets to Ecuador.

### Hardware Exports

But there have been intial exports of hardware such as patrol boats to Indonesia and mortars to Thailand. There also is talk of eventually selling such heavy armaments as antiaircraft guns and even air-to-ground rockets.

While the products form part of the lifeblood of these countries' defense needs, to the South Korean trading firms they represent simply another entry in the nation's booming export figures.

Traders say there are no limitations on where they export, except that a few countries—mostly Communist countries and a few others like South Yemen and Iraq—usually won't admit their salesmen for military or other marketing. There were some Korean exports of military boots during the Vietnam war, but it was only in late 1975 that the Defense Joint Procurement Agency published what was apparently the first catalog of Korean-made military equipment.

The catalgg, which includes no hardware, shows several hundred different items, ranging from a wide variety of uniforms and samples of 16 different fabrics, to skis, life rafts, mess gear, communications equipment, bayonets, vehicles and spare parts, and even a "military bicycle," complete with rifle carrier. A notice states that inquiries should be sent to the Korea Trade Promotion Corp.

Now, two years later, a growing number of companies have their own military equipment catalogs, or at least several pages of military equipment in their general catalog. As one company catalog states, the items can be "made under contract to strict specifications laid down by the purchaser."

### Samsung Contract

It was also in 1975 that Korean exporters first became really aware of the field's potential when Samsung Co. won a $100 million military supply contract in Saudi Arabia. Samsung's contract was mostly uniforms and other individual equipment life web belts, packs and insignia. Company officials say there was no ammunition heavy or equipment involved.

The Seoul government itself may have unwittingly helped to spur military as well as other exports when in May 1975 it established the General Trading Company designation. General Trading Companies, or GTC's receive special low-interest loan privileges for export manufacturing and other financial advantages. They also have less restrictions on their business overseas, and the government helps alert them to international tenders for supply of military equipment as well as wide range of non military contracts.

Any company given or seeking the privileged GTC designation is required to expand its product lines and diversify its markets according to a particular formula. Most of the new GTC's were formerly primarily textile companies, and development of a line of military products initially based on textiles appeared to be one of the easiest ways to reach some new markets and expand sales of related products, especially after Samsung's Saudi Arabian contract pointed the way.

In the past two years more than a dozen South Korean companies have begun dealing in military exports. Among them are many of Korea's largest trading firms, including Ssangyong Corp., Sunkyong Ltd., ICC Corp., Daewoo Industrial Co., Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industrial Co, and Samhwa Co.

Representatives of most of the companies are hesitant about discussing, their military sales, but most confirmed that although there have been no more $100 million contracts, each company did at least several million dollars of business in 1977. Some did considerably more. Officials of even one smaller trading company who asked that it not be identified estimates that the firm's military export sales in 1977 were valued at $35 million.

The number of firms entering the field is still growing. For example, Hyundai Corp. established a military export department last November.

### Hush-Hush Exports

Trade officials say there are no overall statistics for military exports because most fall into textile, light industrial, and electrical products categories. Informed estimates suggest that total software volume in 1977 was in the $100 million-$200 million range and that this was a significant increase from 1976.

At least two companies are already exporting technically more sophisticated products on a very hush-hush basis.

Korea Tacoma Marine Industries Ltd., formerly a joint venture with Tacoma Boat-building Co. of the U.S., has exported several naval patrol boats to the Indonesian government. A company official declined to discuss the sales, saying that even the number, price and specifications are secret. The firm also has been trying to market the patrol craft to other countries but hasn't gotten any additional contracts yet.

Additionally, Poongsan Metal Mfg. Co. is exporting several sizes of ammunition to several countries. Officials declined to discuss the sales but said only small-arms ammunition is going abroad. Other sources say the company has been cleared to sell ammunition as large as 81mm, presumably for mortars, but that it may not have made any sales of that size yet.

### Complement of Industries

South Korea has almost a complete complement of industries for producing military hardware tanks to technical assistance from U.S. defense contractors provided in cooperation with the U.S. Defense Department.

According to Korean military sources, the domestic defense industries are producing smaller hardware like mortars, M16s, grenade launchers and submachineguns as well as heavier armaments including 105mm field guns, 99mm coastal defense guns, 20mm and 35mm antiaircraft guns, shells up to 150mm, mines, bombs, and air-to-ground rockets. Other sources report that a few years ago Seoul was considering manufacturing its own fighter aircraft, but that it has given up the idea. However, it is presently considering development of a Korean tank.

While there isnt' any evidence that the heavier products have been exported, there is no doubt about their marketability abroad. Most sources agree that the industry is still producing for domestic demand, but they say that when this is eventually filled there will be pressure for Korea to find new markets in order to continue production rather than close down or convert plants and lose the capability to fill its own future arms needs. As one American here observes, "When they have exhausted their own market for 155mm howitzers they will want to sell them to a third-country—and that will put us in a very difficult position."

Officials of the South Korean Defense Ministry's Munitions Industry Bureau declined to be interviewed about Korea's policy regarding military exports.

U.S. officials, however, said the U.S. strictly controls the sale of all military hardware produced with American technical assistance, which means almost all the arms produced in Korea. This procedure on military exports applies to all countries with industries founded on U.S. technology.

# Aussie Lawmakers Demand GI Pullout

*Recently the Australian Parliamentarians and prominent persons issued a statement demanding the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from south Korea. Follows the full text of the statement:*

We are inviting you to add your name to those who have already signed the petition set out below. With President Carter already under pressure not to fulil his election pledges to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea it is essential that even more pressure should be applied to make him carry them out. The petition reads:

We believe that the time has come to ease the tension between north and south Korea which for more than a quarter of a century has threatened the peace of Asia. The danger of nuclear war must be removed and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country achieved.

To this end we are calling for:

(1) the withdrawal of all United States troops from south Korea and the removal of all nuclear weapons.

(2) the opening of discussions between Japan, the United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a view to the early establishment of diplomatic relations.

(3) a north-south political consultative conference to be convened, made up of all the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in both halves of the presently divided country.

We are of the opinion that the Australian Government might use its good offices to help improve relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and Japan. It has taken action of that kind with regard to the United States and Vietnam and we feel it might pursue a similar cause with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We do stress that a divided Korea puts Asia at risk and Asia at risk must of necessity affect the peace and security of Australia.

Senator W.W.C. Brown.
Senator Cyril G. Primmer.
Senator G. Georges.
Senator J. Keefe.
Dr. Moss Cass, Member Federal House of Representatives.
Mr. Ted Innes, Member Federal House of Representatives.
Mr. L.K. Johnson, Member Federal House of Representatives.
Hon. Dr. Douglas Everingham.
Mr. P. Whelan, Member Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.
Mr. Tom Ryan, Secretary Food Preservers Union of Australia.
Mr. R.J. Scott, National President Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union.
Mr. Des Shooter, Industrial Officer, Tramways Union of Victoria.
Mr. G. Bell, Acting Secretary, Tramways Union of Victoria.
Liz Parker, Deputy President, Australian Union of Students.
Mr. W.H. Hartley, member National Executive of Australian Labour Party.
Mr. J. Frazer, State Secretary Victorian Branch Australian Railways Union.
Professor G. Curthoys.
Stan Smith, Plumbers & Gasfitters Union.
Mr. J.W. Sparks, Federal President, Australian Meat Industry Employees Union.
Mr. R. Hogan, Victorian Secretary, Miscellaneous Workers Union.
Mr. A.J. Bull, Victorian Secretary, Waterside Workers Federation.
Mr. H. Hamilton, Queensland State Secretary, Building Workers Industrial Union.
Mr. J. Sherrington, Queensland Asst. State Secretary, Building Workers Industrial Union.
Mr. J. Harris, Industrial Organiser, Building Workers Industrial Union.
Dr. Stephen Macindoe.
Dr. A. Ormond Green.
Mr. S. Goldbloom, Chairman Committee for International Cooperation and Disarmament.
Mr. K. Remington, Federal President, Bank Officials Association.
Mr. T.J. Rindfleish, General Secretary, National Union of Railwaymen.
Mr. J. Ellis, Victoria Secretary, Operative Painters & Decorators Union.
Mr. E. Phillips, General President, The Miners Federation.
Councillor H.G. Mackrell, Member Fitzroy Council, Victoria.
Mr. A. Bevis, Féderal President, Transport Workers Union.
Mr. P. Gallagher, Federal Secretary, Federated Cold Storage & Meat Preserving Employees Union.
Mr. J.H. Hodgens.
Mrs. Marie Hodgens.
Mr. A. K. Morrison.
Mr. I. Gust.
Mr. Terrence Stokes.
Marjorie Breadbent.
Dorothy Gibson.
Ron Hearn.
Dr. June M. Hearn
Gertrude Macindoe.
Mr. C.M. Tim.
Norman Freehill.
Helen Best.
John Ryan.
Helen Hill.
N. Thorton.
Lou Kelton.
Mr. P. Baird.
Mrs. Eleanor Baird.
Jean Little.
Mrs. T. Faggotter.
Roy Chen.
Denis Meagher.
Mr. L. Lim.
Mrs. J. Green.
Mr. C. Herman.
John Halfpenny, Commonwealth Vice-President, Amalgamated Metal Workers Union.
Karl R. Armstrong, Secretary, Australia-Albania Friendship Association.
Mr. V.W. Terrill.
Louise Mackay.
Rev. A.M. Dickie.
Alison Dickie.
Michael Knutes.

# Pak "Regime" Exports Babies To Australia; Each Sold for $630

*Joseph Waters, President of the D'PRK-Australia Friendship Association, recently, contributed to The People's Korea his article on the fact that the south Korean "regime" has been exporting babies to Australia. Follows the gist of the article:*

☆ ☆

South Korea is learning that it is much easier to export cheap babies to Australia than it is cheap footwear and textiles. There are high tariffs to keep out the latter where they undercut similar homemade products but none to keep out the babies however lowly prices.

The trade is being carried out in considerable secrecy with the Australian airline Qantas providing charter arrangements and special hostesses for the trips. More than 100 of the south Korean babies will have arrived in Australia over the next week or so.

It all started last year when a south Korean representative or salesman, Dr. Kim Duk Whang, described as president of the Eastern Child Welfare Society of south Korea visited Australia and offered to the New South Wales Government one hundred babies at a cost of $640 a baby. The offer was accepted by the NSW. Minister for Youth and Community Service with the assurance that "we are not buying the babies—we are merely organising the placement of the children with approved parents." He added that the money would go towards maintaining the children while still in Korea, pay for legal and medical charges and generally see to it that the babies were healthy enough to be accepted into good Australian homes.

In the state of South Australia the president of the Australian Society for inter-country aid, children incorporated, welcomed the offer and compared the price of $640 per baby with the cost of $1,500 a baby from other countries.

At the time the south Korean baby offer was not received with great joy in all places. The Romand Catholic Church thought it "a very distasteful project." The Acting Premier in the state of Victoria felt it was best to keep out of such a business. But it was the South Korean embassy which in this case thought that silence was the better part of business. The Canberra embassy publicly expressed its disapproval of baby selling and with the departure for Seoul of baby seller Kim Duk Whang it looked as the deal was off.

But as our latest report reveals that was not the end of the trading. The babies were bought and adopted by Australian couples more than anxious to provide homes for the luckless orphans and other unwanted babies of south Korea. They are being brought into Australia two at a time under strict security and with no publicity. With 4,000 potential parents wanting to adopt babies in New South Wales alone it is doubtful if the south Korean baby imports will be limited to 100. The responsible minister speaks of the arrangements as an open-ended one.

It is being stressed again that the $640 per baby does not involve anything like a purchase price—it is to do nothing more than over expenses. With south Korea having almost 200,000 babies for disposal it is likely that adoptions by Australian parents will be in the thousands rather than hundreds. But for south Korea's supposedly booming economy and with GNP now at the $1,000 mark it seems an odd time to be getting rid of its babies.

*24th. January 1978. JOSEPH WATERS: MELBOURNE*

# Rodong Sinmun Flays U.S. "Aid" to Seoul

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Feb. 9 ran a commentary flaying the U.S. plan to transfer spare parts of various kinds of combat equipment and 6,000 tons of ammunition as part of its military "aid" to the south Korean puppets in the next fiscal year.

Such large shipment of ammunition and spare parts of combat equipment cannot be interpreted as an act pursuing other aims than war, observed the commentary.

It said:

It is also reported that an infantry battalion of the U.S. troops present in south Korea will be converted into an armored battalion equipped with new type tanks in the present fiscal year.

This is intended to keep in south Korea "powerful military strength" by increasing the fire power on the pretext of the "withdrawal" of the U.S. ground force from there. It is not without reason that foreign press reports said the new armored battalion would drastically increase the fire power of the U.S. troops even if there may be small troops "withdrawal."

Recalling that the "report on defence" and "white paper on defense" recently submitted to Congress by the U.S. Defence Secretary and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff noted that "powerful support" would be given to the south Korean puppets and "powerful military strength" maintained in south Korea, the commentary went on:

This reveals the sinister intention of the U.S. to obstruct Korea's reunification by "force," hasten war preparations in south Korea and encourage the south Korean puppets to a new military gamble.

The U.S. is now reinforcing its air and naval forces in south Korea and increasing the fire power of the ground troops, massively bringing in latest type fighter planes and other combat equipment.

# MFEZ Female Workers In Worst Working Conditions

A foreign press report recently said that "foreign firms in Masan Free Export Zone, south Korea, pay incredibly low wages to their female workers while making lucrative profits."

According to the report quoting the February 1 issues of south Korean papers, over 25,000 young female workers there are subjected to national oppression and inhuman exploitation by foreign plunderers.

They are forced to work for 14-18 hours a day in garment, leather, electronics, metal and glass factories on low wages no more than one fourth of the minimum living cost.

The report said that most of firms there are foreign enterprises, nearly 80 per cent of them from Japan.

The foreign plunderers increased their profits by 80 per cent annually by bleeding the female workers white in league with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and remitted home 8.4 million dollars last year.

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